

Natural Resource Management Guide Idaho

Also Known as:
Idaho RD Instruction 1940-G
(Applies to Community Facilities, Housing and Rural Business Programs)
&
State Supplement to RUS Bulletin 1794A-602
(Applies to Water & Wastewater Programs)

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Table of Contents

1. PURPOSE	1
2. GENERAL POLICY.....	1
3. AGENCY CONTACTS	2
4. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS.....	2
5. HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES.....	2
6. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.....	3
7. IMPORTANT FARMLAND, PRIME FOREST LAND, AND PRIME RANGELAND.....	4
8. WETLANDS.....	5
9. FLOODPLAINS.....	6
10. ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITATS	7
11. SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS & GROUND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS	7
12. SURFACE WATER QUALITY.....	8
13. AIR QUALITY	9
14. FORMALLY CLASSIFIED LANDS.....	10
15. ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE.....	11
16. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	13

Appendices

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE LETTER FOR SHPO/THPOs

APPENDIX 2

TRIBAL AREAS OF CONCERN & CONTACTS

APPENDIX 3

MOU WITH EPA CONCERNING IDAHO SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS

APPENDIX 4

AGENCY CONTACT LIST

APPENDIX 5

AGENCY CONTACT-INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW, COMBINED SAMPLE LETTER

APPENDIX 6

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development

1. PURPOSE

This Natural Resource Management Guide (NRMG) for Idaho is to be used to assist in implementing RD Instruction 1940-G, "Environmental Program", for the programs of the Rural Housing Service (RHS), Community Facilities (CF) and Rural Business (RBS). This NRMG also is to be used in implementing RUS Instruction 1794, "Environmental Policies and Procedures", for the Water & Waste Programs of the Rural Utilities Service (RUS). It takes into account important State, regional, and local natural resource management objectives. The NRMG is a supplement to Rural Development Instructions and Bulletins.

The NRMG's purpose is to provide state specific links, maps, data, contacts and resources to use in analyzing and documenting the impacts of a proposed action on various environmental resources. The person or entity preparing the environmental will need to use the NRMG to satisfy state specific requirements. An electronic copy of this guide is available on the RD Idaho website at <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/id/RUSmanuals.htm>.

2. GENERAL POLICY

The general policies contained in RD Instruction 1940-G and/or RUS Instruction 1794 are paraphrased for reference, **All RD loan specialists shall consider environmental quality as equal with economic, social, and other relevant factors in program development and decision making processes.**

Preparers of environmental documents shall **consult with** appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, **Indian Tribes (regardless if the site is on or off a reservation)**, and other organizations to obtain information for assessing potential environmental impacts. See Appendix 4 for potential agency contacts in Idaho.

The consultation shall begin **as early as possible** once a proposed action appears to be viable. For RUS programs, the environmental report is to be developed concurrently with the preliminary engineering report (facility plan, master plan, etc.) to assure the environmental impacts of alternatives are considered in the planning stage. Environmental reviews must be completed prior to the Agency making a funding or servicing decision.

Applicants shall be cautioned to not take any actions that would constrain the range of alternatives to be considered in the environmental review process, such as purchasing a site. Any such actions may be grounds for rejecting applications.

The direct and indirect impacts of alternatives shall be examined. The objective is to derive the alternative that is financially feasible and has the least environmental impact. The "no-action" alternative must be considered.

If significant adverse environmental impacts exist then either a measure to mitigate the impacts to the environmental resource affected shall be required, the proposed action rejected, or an Environmental Impact Statement prepared. Mitigation measures shall be made a condition of RD funding.

3. AGENCY CONTACTS

As early as possible, contacts letters should be sent to all relevant agencies on the list in Appendix 4. The **agency contact letters are a substantial part of complying with NEPA**. A sample combined environmental and intergovernmental review letter is contained in Appendix 5. This letter should be used to avoid duplication of effort when possible. Agency contact letters are not required when the environmental review level is a Categorical Exclusion Without a Report under RUS Instruction 1794 or a Categorical Exclusion under RD Instruction 1940-G.

4. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Preparers shall consider the effect of the alternatives along with all other activities, however financed, reasonably expected to occur in the vicinity of a proposal, on the environmental resource.

Program Directors and Area Directors shall periodically review the activities in their jurisdiction and advise the State Director if they believe preventative action should be taken because an accumulation of activities, which may individually produce negligible effects, is causing significant adverse environmental impacts.

Examples are:

1. The effect of many new housing loans in a community on the continuing suitability of the public services available.
2. New housing loans around a community situated in an area of prime farmland, resulting in substantial conversion.

5. HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

a. Legal basis: Sections 106 & 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800; Executive Orders 11593, 13006, & 13007; Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act; Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

b. Standard of Protection: At the earliest stage of consideration of an application, Preparers shall contact the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and/or appropriate tribe(s) to determine if there are historical properties in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and potential effects. Effects can include physical alteration, destruction, removal, visual or audible intrusion, pollution or neglect of a property, or the lease or sale of a property out of Federal ownership. Public notification is required if historic property will be adversely effected.

c. Implementation: Consultation with the SHPO, THPO, Tribes and other identified consulting parties is required under Section 106. For each proposed action that may potentially affect cultural resources the Preparer shall take the following steps:

1. Utilizing the information contained in Appendix 2, determine the appropriate consulting parties that will need to be contacted. **Exception:** For single family housing the consulting parties only need to be contacted for modifications to structures 45 years and older.
2. As early as possible, prepare and send a letter to the appropriate consulting parties. The letter should contain all the information identified in the sample letter contained in Appendix 1. An APE must be identified in the letter sent to the consulting parties.
3. The Preparer shall include the consulting party responses with the environmental submitted to Rural Development.

Rural Development will consider the consulting party responses and may need to gather additional information or may require additional surveys. If not, Rural Development will make a determination of effect for the project concluding the federal agency's (RD's) obligations under Section 106.

No information shall be sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) without being cleared by the Program Director and the State Environmental Coordinator.

d. Contacts and information:

Idaho SHPO office staff directory - <http://history.idaho.gov/contact.html>
Section 106 process flow chart and summary - <http://www.achp.gov/flowexplain.html>
National Register - <http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome>
Information on Section 106: <http://www.achp.gov/usersguide.html>

6. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

a. Legal basis: Wild and Scenic River Act, NEPA, 7 CFR 3100, Executive Order 11514.

b. Standard of Protection: No action shall be taken that has an adverse effect on the scenic, recreational, fish, or wildlife values of a listed river or one designated for potential listing. This includes the land visible from such rivers. Also, actions above, below, or on tributaries of such rivers which unreasonably diminish the values present in the area are prohibited.

c. Implementation: The Preparer shall complete the following steps concerning wild and scenic rivers:

1. Evaluate the map and designations of wild and scenic rivers for Idaho. Available at <http://www.rivers.gov/maps.html> and <http://www.rivers.gov/wildriverslist.html>.
2. Determine if there are any wild and scenic rivers in the project impact area.
3. If none are present, document that fact through a narrative in the environmental and include a map identifying the project impact area and location of any nearby wild and scenic rivers.

4. If present, evaluate and determine the effects of the proposed project on the wild and scenic river(s) and document this in the environmental. If adverse effects are identified contact the State Environmental Coordinator for more information.

d. Contacts and Information:

Wild and Scenic River contact: <http://www.rivers.gov/contact.cfm>

Idaho of Fish and Game: <http://www.fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/about/offices/>

RD State Environmental Coordinator: noel.laroque@id.usda.gov or

kent.erickson@id.usda.gov

7. IMPORTANT FARMLAND, PRIME FOREST LAND, AND PRIME RANGELAND

a. Legal basis: USDA Departmental Regulation 9500-3, Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA), Idaho Forest Practices Act.

b. Standard of Protection: Avoid the unnecessary conversion of Important Farmland, Prime Forest Land or Prime Rangeland. These important lands shall be avoided unless there are no practicable alternatives to the proposed project and all practicable measures to reduce the adverse impacts and the amount of conversion are taken. Public notification is required whenever important farmland is adversely affected on a water & wastewater project. Public notification is required whenever important farmland, prime forest land or prime rangeland is adversely affected on a community facility, rural housing or rural business project.

c. Implementation: The Preparer shall do the following in respect to each resource:

1. Check the NRCS soils maps to determine if Important Farmland is present in the project impact area. Maps can be viewed at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

2. If Important Farmland is not in the project impact area, document this with a narrative and provide a soils map in the environmental. Send the agency consultation letter to the appropriate NRCS county office for comments on prime forest land and prime rangeland.

3. If Important Farmland is present in the impact area, assess whether the project will convert the farmland from its current use.

4. If Important Farmland is not converted, document that in the environmental and send the agency consultation letter to the appropriate NRCS county office for comments on prime forest land and prime rangeland.

5. If Farmland will be converted, send the agency contact letter to the appropriate NRCS county office for comments and request they complete a Land Evaluation - Site Assessment (LESA) for the converted farmland. (The agency contact letter in Appendix 5 can be used, but must be modified to specifically request a Land Evaluation – Site Assessment)

6. Concerning prime forestland and prime rangeland, if these resources are suspected to be present in the project impact area and may be potentially impacted contact the appropriate NRCS county office for more guidance.

7. Additionally, whenever important farmland, prime forest land or prime rangeland is located on or adjacent to National Park Service, USDA Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management land, these agencies shall also be consulted.

d. Contacts and Information:

NRCS County offices: http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/contact/field_contacts.html

National Park Service: <http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/contactinformation.htm>

USDA Forest Service: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/contact/addresses.shtml>

Bureau of Land Management: <http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/info/directory.html>

Idaho Department of Lands: <http://www.idl.idaho.gov/areas.htm>

RD State Environmental Coordinator: noel.laroque@id.usda.gov or
kent.erickson@id.usda.gov

8. WETLANDS

a. Legal basis: Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands;" Section 404, Clean Water Act, 33 CFR 320 to 330; USDA Regulation 9500-3; NEPA.

b. Standards of Protection: The conversion of wetlands shall almost always be avoided. There must be no practicable alternatives and all practicable measures to reduce adverse impacts and the amount of conversion must be taken. Public notification is required whenever a wetland will be adversely affected.

When discharge of dredged material or embankment cannot be avoided on wetlands hydraulically connected to waters of the United States, a permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers will likely be required. An individual 404 permit may not be required if the project will only install utility lines through a wetland, the wetland will be restored to its original condition, and all other requirements of Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit (NWP) #12 can be met.

The permit can be reviewed at
http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/html/offices/op/ef/nw_permits.asp.

Wetlands generally include swamps, marches, bogs, sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats and natural ponds.

c. Implementation: The Preparer will need to complete the following steps:

1. Check to see if Wetlands are present within or near the project impact area using the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory at
<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/Mapper.html>.

2. If wetlands are not present or near the impact area, document that in the environmental with a narrative and a map.

3. If wetlands are present or near the impact area, determine if any wetlands will be converted or adversely affected by the proposed action. Determine if the action is covered by a Corps of Engineers NWP.

4. If the wetlands will not be impacted or the action is covered by a NWP, document that in the environmental with a narrative and map.

5. If the wetlands will be impacted, Rural Development may not be able to proceed with the proposed action or at a minimum mitigation measures will be required. Contact the State Environmental Coordinator for further guidance.

d. Contacts and Information:

Army Corps of Engineers: www.nww.usace.army.mil/html/offices/op/rr/field_offices.asp
RD State Environmental Coordinator: noel.laroque@id.usda.gov or
kent.erickson@id.usda.gov

9. FLOODPLAINS

a. Legal basis: Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management; USDA Regulation 9500-3; NEPA. National Flood Insurance Program and local floodplain zoning ordinances.

b. Standards of Protection: Development in floodplains shall be avoided. Direct conversions of floodplains will not be allowed unless no other practicable alternatives exist to the proposed action. If no practicable alternatives exist, conversion of floodplains will be minimized and effects to the floodplain mitigated to the extent possible. Public notification is required whenever a floodplain will be adversely affected.

c. Implementation: The Preparer will need to complete the following steps:

1. Determine if the project is located in or near a 100yr floodplain. For critical actions (see RD Instructions for definition), determine if the project is located within a 500yr floodplain. Maps available at:

<http://msc.fema.gov/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/FemaWelcomeView>.

2. If a floodplain is not present or near the impact area document that in the environmental with a narrative and a map.

3. For a Water & Wastewater, Rural Business, Multi-Family Housing or Community Facility project, if a floodplain is present in the impact area, determine if the floodplain will be converted or adversely affected by the proposed action. If so follow the guidance in RUS Bulletin 1794A-602 or RD Instruction 1940-G as applicable. If not document the reason why the floodplain will not be impacted.

4. For all new and existing single family housing projects located within a 100-year floodplain a determination that the basement, or if there is no basement, the first floor is above the 100 year floodplain is required. The determination will be required in the form of an Elevation Certificate, or another reliable method approved by the SEC.

d. Contacts and Information:

FEMA regional offices: <http://www.fema.gov/about/regions/index.shtm>.

State Floodplain Contact:

<http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/FloodPlainMgmt/default.htm>.

RD State Environmental Coordinator: noel.laroque@id.usda.gov or
kent.erickson@id.usda.gov

10. ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITATS

a. Legal basis: Endangered Species Act

b. Standards of Protection: No action shall be taken which adversely affects an endangered or threatened species, or their critical habitats. Also, no action affecting a species listed as Experimental/Non-Essential or under study for endangered or threatened status by the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) shall be taken without the written approval of the State Director, after consultation with USFWS and/or NMFS, as appropriate.

c. Implementation: The Preparer will need to complete the following steps:

1. Obtain a current species list for the specific impact area of the proposed action. Species list are available from <http://www.fws.gov/idaho/Species.htm>.
2. Provide a determination, with substantiating evidence, on whether the proposed action will have “no effect”, “is not likely to adversely affect”, or “is likely to adversely affect” in the environmental. If the project is likely to adversely affect an endangered species contact the State Environmental coordinator for further guidance.
3. Rural Development will evaluate the data and conclusions and make an official determination as the federal action agency on whether the proposed action will have “no effect”, “is not likely to adversely affect”, or “is likely to adversely affect”. Depending on Rural Developments determination, informal or formal consultation may be required with USFWS.
4. If additional investigations, data or a Biological Assessment is necessary, Rural Development will inform the applicant immediately.
5. Depending on the nature and location of the proposed action, it may be necessary to contact the Idaho Fish & Game and other state or federal agencies for comments.

d. Contacts and Information:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): www.fws.gov/idaho/contact.htm
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS): <http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/>
Idaho Fish & Game: <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/about/offices/>
RD State Environmental Coordinator: noel.laroque@id.usda.gov or
kent.erickson@id.usda.gov

11. SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS & GROUND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

a. Legal basis: Safe Drinking Water Act, NEPA, the State of Idaho Ground Water Rules.

b. Standards of Protection: The designated sole source aquifers and their stream flow source areas (including recharge areas) shall be protected from pollution. No financial assistance will be offered for activities which have an adverse affect to a designated sole source aquifer. Idaho Rural Development has developed a Memorandum of Understanding with EPA Region 10 concerning Rural Development projects and protection of the Sole Source Aquifers in the State of Idaho. This MOU is included in Appendix 3.

c. Implementation: The Preparer will need to complete the following steps:

1. Determine if the project impact area is located over one of Idaho's sole source aquifers or within the recharge area of one of the sole source aquifers. Idaho has three designated sole source aquifers, the Eastern Snake River Plain, the Lewiston Basin and the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie. Maps are available at: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Sole+Source+Aquifers/ssamaps>.
2. If the project impact area is not located over a sole source aquifer or recharge area of one of the sole source aquifers, document it in the environmental with a narrative and map.
3. If the project impact area is over a sole source aquifer or recharge area, and is on Tribal lands, the Preparer must consult with EPA. See Appendix 4 contact list.
4. If the project impact area is over a sole source aquifer or recharge area, determine if the project meets the performance requirements of the MOU found in Appendix 3. If the Preparer is uncertain if the project meets the performance requirements, consult with the RD State Environmental Coordinator. If the project is determined to meet the performance requirements, document the determination in the environmental with a narrative and map.
5. If the project cannot meet the performance requirements or it is otherwise determined there is potential for having an adverse affect to a sole source aquifer, then the Preparer must consult with EPA. The EPA contact concerning sole source aquifers is located in Appendix 4.

***Underground Heating Oil Tanks where the heating oil is consumed on site do not have to meet the requirements of the MOU with EPA.*

d. Contacts and Information:

EPA Sole Source Aquifer:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Sole+Source+Aquifers/SSA>

RD State Environmental Coordinator: noel.laroque@id.usda.gov or

kent.erickson@id.usda.gov

12. SURFACE WATER QUALITY

a. Legal basis: Idaho Code 39-105, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Idaho Stream Protection Act, Idaho Navigable Lakes Protection Act.

b. Standards of Protection: Existing beneficial uses of the waters of the State shall be protected. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is required for point discharges from publicly owned treatment works (POTW). For construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres of ground the general contractor or owner will need to meet the requirements of EPA's Construction General Permit. It must also be determined if the project will adversely affect an impaired surface water.

c. Implementation: The Preparer will need to complete the following steps:

1. Determine whether the project will require compliance with EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP) (<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp.cfm>).
2. Determine whether the project will require a new or modified NPDES permit for a point discharge from a POTW (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=3).
3. If a CGP, new NPDES or modified NPDES permit is not required then document it in the environmental.
4. If a Construction General Permit will be required then identify the need to comply in the environmental.
5. If a new or modified NPDES permit will be required then identify so in the environmental.
6. Determine if the project area contains or is near an impaired surface water (<http://www.epa.gov/waters/enviomapper/index.html>). Document the results, any effects and any mitigation required in the environmental.
7. Determine if an IDEQ wastewater reuse permit will be required for the project. Document the need and status of obtaining the reuse permit in the environmental. Information at: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/permits_forms/permitting/wlap.cfm
8. Determine if any work will be accomplished below the high water mark of a surface water source. Document in the environmental. If work is being accomplished below the high water mark of a surface water source, determined if a Corps of Engineers Permit and/or Idaho Department of Water Resources Permit will be required.

Note: Responsibility for complying with the EPA's Construction General Permit and obtaining or modifying a NPDES permit does not need to be identified in the environmental. Often the design professional or general contractor will be responsible for compliance as identified through their respective contracts.

d. Contacts:

Idaho DEQ: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/about/regions/regional_managers.cfm#water

EPA Region 10 NPDES:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/WATER.NSF/NPDES+Permits/NPDES+Pe805>

Idaho Department of Water Resources: <http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/contact/contact.htm>

Army Corps of Engineers: www.nww.usace.army.mil/html/offices/op/rr/field_offices.asp

13. AIR QUALITY

a. Legal Basis: Clean Air Act, NEPA, National Ambient Air Quality Standards, State of Idaho Air Quality Rules.

b. Standards of Protection: Adverse effects on air quality must be avoided, impacts must be mitigated. Special attention must be given to air quality in Non-attainment areas (NAA). Non-attainment means the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been exceeded.

c. Implementation: The Preparer will need to complete the following steps:

1. Determine whether the project meets federal and state air quality standards. Determine whether the project will have an adverse affect on air quality. Both long term and short term (construction activities) must be analyzed in the environmental.
2. If it is determined the project will have no long term effects on air quality, document it in the environmental. If there are identified short term effects during construction, outline the measures that will be taken to minimize adverse short term effects to air quality.
3. If the project is determined to have adverse long term effects on air quality, consult with the RD State Environmental Coordinator for further guidance.

d. Contact:

Idaho DEQ: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/air/prog_issues.cfm

EPA Air Quality:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/AIRPAGE.NSF/webpage/Air+Quality?OpenDocument>

RD State Environmental Coordinator: noel.laroque@id.usda.gov or
kent.erickson@id.usda.gov

14. FORMALLY CLASSIFIED LANDS

a. Legal basis: Wilderness Act, National Park and Recreation Act, National Historic Sites Act, National Park System General Authorities Act, National Natural Landmarks Program 36CFR1212, NEPA, National Trails System Act.

b. Standards of Protection: The cultural, recreational, natural and aesthetic values of the subject resources shall be protected from adverse impacts including visual, noise, water, and air pollution impacts. Preparers shall consult with the appropriate agencies early in the assessment process if any of these resources are present. Examples of formally classified lands include National parks and monuments, National natural landmarks, National battlefield park sites, National historic sites and parks, Wilderness areas, Wildlife Refuges, National lake shores and trails, State Parks, Bureau of Land Management administered lands, National forests and grasslands and Native American owned lands and leases administered by the BIA. Formally classified lands include any area, property or resource that has been accorded special protection through formal legislative designations by a federal, state or local agency.

c. Implementation: The Preparer will need to complete the following steps:

1. Determine if one or more of the subject environmental resources are present within or near the project impact area. These resources can be found at:

- a. State Parks: <http://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/>
- b. National Parks, Historic Sites & Monuments: <http://www.nps.gov/state/ID/>
- c. Recreation, Wilderness Areas, Trails:
<http://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/recreation/idahowilderness.aspx>
- d. Natural Landmarks:
http://www.nature.nps.gov/nnl/Registry/USA_Map/States/Idaho/idaho.cfm

- e. Oregon Trail: <http://www.nps.gov/oreg/parkmgmt/index.htm>
- f. Lewis & Clark Trail: <http://www.nps.gov/lecl/>
- g. Forest Service (Special Places):
http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/map/state_list.shtml#Idaho
- h. USFWS Wildlife Refuges:
<http://www.fws.gov/refuges/refugeLocatorMaps/Idaho.html>
- i. Fish & Game WMA: <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/wildlife/wma/>

1. If no listed resources are present, then document it in the environmental.
2. If one or more resources are present, analyze the effects the proposed action will have on that resource, determine if any mitigation measures are required, and document it in the environmental.

d. Contacts:

National Park Service: <http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/contactinformation.htm>
State Parks and Rec. Dept.: <http://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/aboutus/contacts.aspx>
USFWS: <http://www.fws.gov/idaho/contact.htm>
Idaho Fish & Game: <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/about/offices/>

15. ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE

Environmental Due Diligence requirements are currently outlined in an AN that is issued by the National Office. Please refer to the AN for general guidance concerning environmental due diligence. The information provided below on storage tanks supplements the national office guidance.

If the project will construct a new underground storage tank (UST or Heating Oil) contact the SEC for guidance. If the new underground storage tank will be constructed over a sole source aquifer, the performance standards of the MOU in Appendix 3 would apply.

The information presented below on existing underground storage tanks and heating oil tanks was taken or adapted from IDEQ "Real Estate Professionals and Underground Storage Tanks", an informational booklet for Real Estate Agents/Brokers (May 2002).

For Underground Heating Oil Tanks, where the heating oil will be used on the premises it is stored, the following is required:

1. If the tank is to remain in use, then it must be tested for leaks by a qualified leak detection company prior to RD committing funds. If the tank is leaking contact the SEC and the appropriate DEQ regional office for further guidance.
2. If the tank is no longer in use or will no longer be in use then:
 - a. The tank must be pumped out and cleaned, including any sludge in the bottom of the tank.

- b. Once cleaned the tank must be removed and disposed of properly.
- c. The soil must be inspected for contamination once the tank has been removed. Look for stains and a strong smell of oil.
- d. If contamination is found, contact the SEC and the appropriate DEQ regional office for further guidance.

For Underground Storage Tanks (UST's), where the contents will not be consumed on site:

1. If the UST is to be closed, then the following steps must be taken:
 - a. The regional DEQ office servicing the area must be notified at least 30 days before the UST is scheduled for closure. (Call the DEQ regional office again 48 hours prior to the scheduled closure date as well.) DEQ must monitor the actions taken at the site.
 - b. Determine if spills or leaks from the UST have contaminated the surrounding environment. The results of monthly leak detection methods which include vapor or groundwater monitoring can be used to show that the site is not contaminated. Otherwise, a site assessment needs to be completed (if it hasn't already been done).
 - c. The UST must be emptied of liquids, dangerous vapor levels, and accumulated sludge and then be removed. These potentially hazardous actions need to be carried out by trained and experienced personnel who carefully follow standard safety practices. After the tank has been properly emptied, it must be either removed or closed in place.
2. If the UST is to remain in operation then the following steps must be taken:
 - a. The UST must be registered. EPA regulations require that a regulated UST be registered with DEQ.
 - b. The UST must have spill protection. The UST must have a catchment basin to contain spills which may occur when the delivery hose is disconnected.
 - c. The UST must have overfill protection. Overfills usually release much larger volumes of fluid than spills. The use of overfill protection devices (such as automatic shutoff devices, overfill alarms, and ball float valves) can help prevent overfills that can occur during delivery.
 - d. The UST must have a leak detection system and be checked regularly for leaks. Every UST must have a properly maintained leak detection system. USTs must be checked for leaks on a regular basis. An UST with corrosion protection must be tested and inspected regularly. An UST made of noncorrodible material such as fiberglass does not need corrosion protection. An UST (and any piping) made of a corrodible material like steel must have a way of preventing the corrosion, which can cause leaks. The tank and its corrosion protection system must be tested and/or inspected at least once every 3 years.

- e. The tank owner/operator must demonstrate pollution liability coverage. Financial responsibility regulations require that an owner or operator have the resources to pay for costs associated with cleaning up releases and compensating third parties in the event of a leak or spill.
- f. The tank owner/operator must keep records of tank operation. An UST owner/operator must keep records of; tank installation and upgrades, maintenance, and repairs; maintenance of the leak detection system and leak detection monitoring; documentation of corrosion protection and testing; and any releases and corrective actions taken. Also, accurate inventory records must be kept.
- g. The tank owner/operator must report releases and take corrective action to clean up contamination. Any suspected releases must be reported to DEQ. If a release is confirmed, the owner must also report follow-up actions planned to correct the damage caused by the release.

16. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

It is impossible to list all the resources in the state that must be protected under the National Environmental Policy Act. Preparers shall identify all significant potential environmental impacts in consultation with applicants, other agencies, interested organizations and interested citizens.

XXXXXX, 20xx

Susan Pengilly
Compliance Officer
Idaho State Historical Preservation Office
210 Main St.
Boise, ID 83702

Re: City of XXXXXX, Wastewater/Water System Improvements

Dear Ms Day:

The City of XXXXXX is seeking federal funding to complete improvements to their Wastewater/Water system. In order to determine whether historic properties will be affected by the proposed scope of work, the following information is being provided for your review and comment:

1. **The Area of Potential Effect:** *Describe the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project scope in words.*
2. **Location:** *Provide Range, Township and Section for APE.*
3. **Federal Agencies Involved:** *List the Federal Agency's involved with the project.*
4. **Project Description:** *Provide a detailed description of the proposed project in words.*
5. **Description of Ground Surface & Disturbance:** *Describe the ground disturbing activity and extent of each component of the scope of work. Describe whether the ground has been previously disturbed and to what extent.*
6. **Descriptions of buildings or structures that will be effected:** *including houses, water towers, canals, culverts, etc. Include site form.*
7. **Attachments:** *1. map(s) depicting the location of the project area. 2. plans or illustrations showing where proposed improvements will occur 3. Photos of the project area, clearing showing the current condition of the ground. 4. Site form for buildings or structures, as appropriate.*

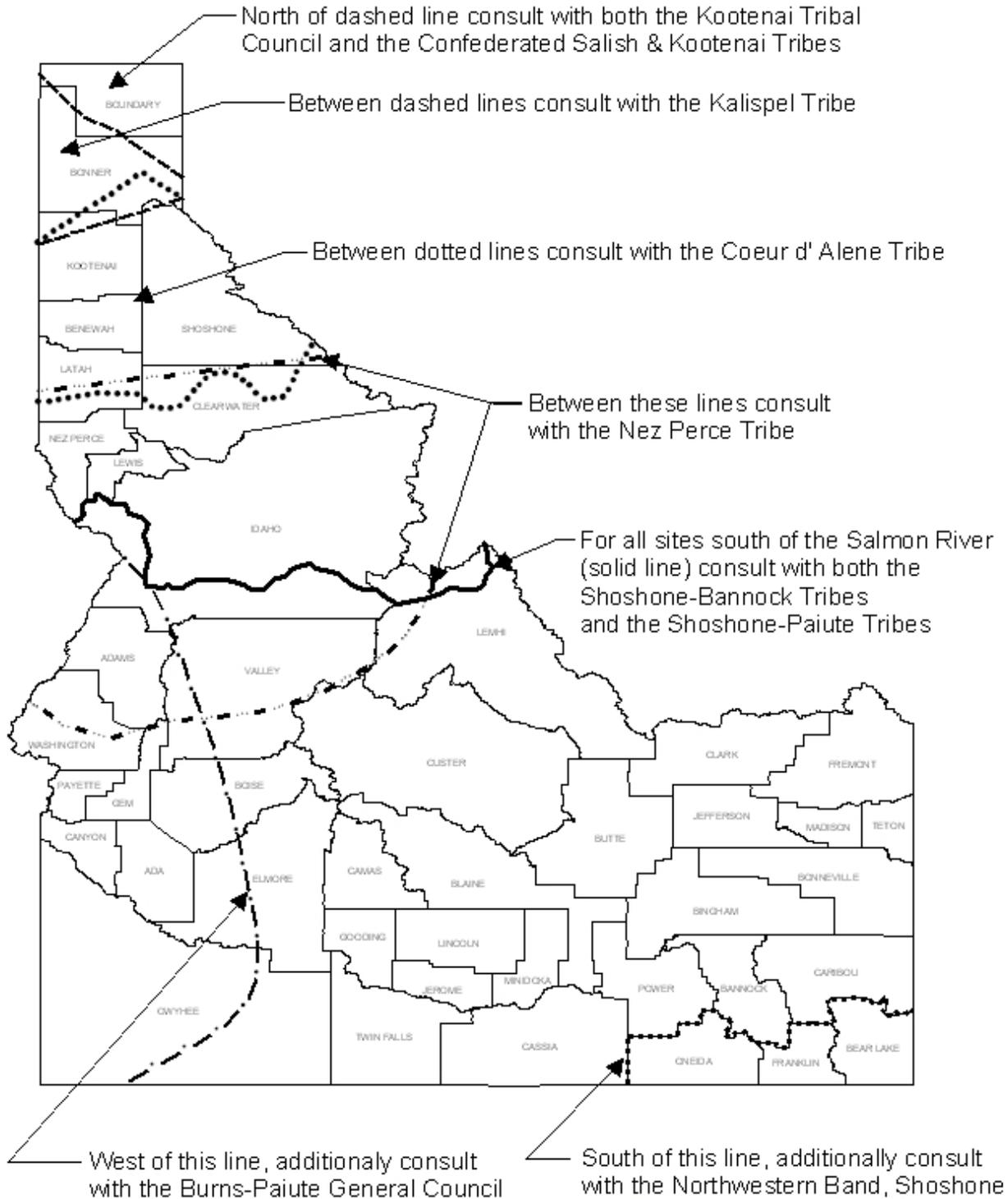
Sincerely,

John/Jane Doe
XYZ Company
Include phone and fax number

Enclosures

Appendix 2
Tribal Areas of Concern & Contacts

CONSULTATION ON CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES APPROXIMATE AREAS OF CONCERN FOR EACH TRIBE



<p>Susan Pengilly, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Idaho State Historic Society 210 Main Street Boise, ID 83702 (208) 334-3847 Fax (208) 334-2775 suzi.pengilly@ishs.idaho.gov</p>	
<p>Ted Howard, Director Cultural Resource Program Shoshone-Paiute Tribe PO Box 219 Owyhee, NV 89832 (208) 759-3100 ext 243 Fax (208) 759-3202 Howard.ted@duckvalley.org</p>	<p>Josie Shottanana Cultural Resource Program Kootenai Tribe of Idaho PO Box 1269 Bonners Ferry, ID 83805 (208) 267-3519 Fax (208) 267-2960 josie@kootenai.org</p>
<p>Jill Maria Wagner, Ph.D., THPO Coeur d' Alene Tribe of Idaho P.O. Box 408 Plummer, ID 83851 (208) 686-0675 Fax (208)686-1901 jwagner@cdatribe-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Patrick Baird, THPO Nez Perce Tribe PO Box 365 Lapwai, ID 83540 (208) 621-3851 Fax (208) 843-7419 keithb@nezperce.org</p>
<p>Marcia Pablo, THPO Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes 42487 Complex Boulevard Pablo, MT 59855 (406) 675-2700 ext 1077 marciap@cskt.org</p>	<p>Carolyn Boyer Smith Cultural Resource Coordinator Shoshone-Bannock Tribes PO Box 306 Pima Dr Fort Hall, ID 83203 (208) 478-3707 Fax (208) 237-0797</p>
<p>Kevin Lyon Cultural Resource Archeologist Kalispel Tribe PO Box 39 Usk, WA 99180 (509) 445-1147 Fax (509) 445-1705 kjlyons@knrd.org</p>	<p>Patti Timbimboo Cultural Resource Program Northwest Band Shoshone Tribe 862 S. Main Street, Suite 6 Brigham City, UT 84302 (435) 734-2286 ext 13 Fax (435) 734-0424 ptimbimboo@nwbshoshone-nsn.gov</p>
<p>Kenton Dick Cultural Resource Program Manager Burns-Paiute General Council HC-71 100 Pasigo St. Burns, OR 97720-9303 (541) 573-2088 Fax (541) 573-2422</p>	

Note: The areas of Idaho of interest to the tribes overlap in some instances and referral to two or more tribes may be necessary for at least the initial contact.

MEMORANDUM of UNDERSTANDING
Between the
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - REGION 10
and
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- IDAHO STATE OFFICE

Sole Source Aquifers
State of Idaho

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this memorandum is to continue the understanding between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (RD) Idaho State Office in order to protect EPA- designated Sole Source Aquifers (SSAs) in the State of Idaho. This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is the third MOU that has been signed between these two agencies. The last MOU was signed in 1989.

This revised MOU was developed by EPA and RD in recognition of the need to streamline the process of identifying, reviewing, modifying, and approving proposed projects that request federal financial assistance and are to be located over SSAs. While the SSA Protection Program is only one tool for use by the State, local communities, and the private sector for protecting and managing ground water resources, the purpose of this MOU is to help ensure that: (1) development projects sponsored by the federal government will not have a significant adverse impact on human health and the environment; (2) public health and ground water concerns are communicated to federal and state agencies and other organizations that propose projects for federal financial assistance; and (3) development projects sponsored by the federal government serve as models for the private sector.

This partnership approach will capitalize on the continuing efforts by local and state economic planning and development agencies and/or other organizations subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

GOALS:

The goals of this MOU are: (1) to ensure that each project receiving federal financial assistance is designed to prevent the addition of contaminants into the SSA at quantities that may create a significant hazard to public health, interfere with the public welfare, or otherwise contaminate the aquifer to a level which would require additional treatment by a public water system in order to meet the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations; and (2) to formalize the process EPA and RD will use to coordinate the review of projects requesting federal financial assistance.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Develop an agreement for implementing the Sole Source Aquifer Protection Program under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
2. Protect all EPA-designated SSAs in the State of Idaho by establishing project specific performance measures that are agreed upon by both EPA and RD.
3. Establish a new working agreement between the two agencies which will streamline the process for identifying, reviewing, modifying, and approving federal financially assisted projects.
4. Encourage increased communication, cooperation, and coordination of ground water protection issues in SSAs in Idaho through community ground water protection programs, local health departments/districts, and state and federal governmental agencies .

3. AUTHORITIES:

EPA: The Sole Source Aquifer Protection Program is authorized under Section 1424(e) of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This provision allows EPA to designate an aquifer a “sole or principal” source of drinking water in an area where the aquifer supplies 50% or more of the drinking water, and where contamination of the aquifer could create a significant hazard to public health. A Sole Source Aquifer designation can be initiated by a petition submitted to EPA from any interested party, such as a public water purveyor, local health department, or environmental group. Following a designation, projects proposed over the aquifer that request federal financial assistance are subject to EPA review. EPA can negotiate modifications to improve a project or even deny funds to a project which poses a significant risk to public health by contamination of the SSA.

RD: RD provides federal funding for essential public facilities and services such as water and sewer systems, housing, health clinics, and emergency service facilities. RD promotes economic development by supporting loans to businesses through banks and other financial lenders. RD also offers technical assistance and information to help agricultural and other cooperatives get started and improve the effectiveness of their member services. Finally, RD provides technical assistance to help communities undertake community programs.

SSA REVIEW ASSUMPTIONS:

The process for EPA’s review of federal projects is based on the following assumptions:

1. EPA, RD, and other local and/or state economic development and planning agencies and/or other organizations will work together cooperatively to implement the SSA Protection Program;
2. Projects located over EPA-designated SSAs and the Stream Flow

Source Areas of the designated aquifers will be reviewed by RD, or in specific cases mentioned below, by EPA, for impacts to ground water quality;

3. RD will review projects to ensure that they meet the performance measures. If RD determines that a project meets the performance measures, the funding process may proceed without EPA's review or approval. However, EPA will continue to review all projects on Indian Lands;
4. If the project cannot meet the agreed upon performance measures and/or if RD cannot make a determination about the project's specific impact to ground water quality, then RD may consult with and/or refer the project to EPA for review and approval. RD may (1) request technical and informational assistance and/or (2) request EPA to conduct an independent review of the proposed project for impacts to ground water quality. EPA will provide RD with a determination of risk within thirty (30) days of receiving the request for assistance.
5. EPA will be responsible for oversight and evaluation of the SSA project review process, serve as the point of contact for other federal, state, and local agencies, continue to be the focal point for citizen input, and will review individual projects at the Agency's discretion;
6. Any project that has been categorically excluded from environmental review, under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or by a policy of a Federal agency, will remain excluded from EPA SSA review, unless a project is deemed to pose a potential hazard to public health. In such a case, EPA will provide RD with written documentation demonstrating such a potential hazard and an explanation of why the project should be subject to an SSA review. For example, as a matter of policy, EPA does not review federally funded projects that involve the purchase of single family homes, but may request RD to review the development of a proposed subdivision which will be comprised of a number of individual single family

housing units that collectively could pose a threat to ground water quality;

7. For all projects that are not referred to EPA, RD will provide EPA with an annual report on the number and type of projects that were approved; and
8. If RD receives a citizen petition (with substantiating data) regarding the review at any time during the review process or any time before RD has approved the project, RD should immediately notify EPA that an independent review may necessary. EPA will then review the information submitted and provide RD with a risk determination within thirty (30) days of receiving such petition.

5. SSA REVIEW PROCESS:

EPA and RD will approve all projects requesting federal financial assistance which meet the following performance measures:

1. Storm Water

Any project that may generate, increase, collect, or dispose of storm and surface water run off from impervious surfaces, e.g., parking lots and roof tops, must use the State of Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices in the design of all storm water treatment and disposal systems. In addition, the use of shallow injection wells, e.g., dry wells, french drains, or a drainfield system, must be avoided if at all possible. In cases where no other treatment and disposal system is possible, the project designer must: (1) notify and register the shallow injection well(s) with the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program; (2) ensure that the shallow injection well will not dispose of any fluids that fail to meet the State of Idaho Ground Water Quality Standards; and (3) pay any applicable registration fees to the State of Idaho.

2. Sanitary Waste

Whenever feasible, sanitary waste must be sent to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). In cases where connections to the POTW cannot be made, onsite sewage disposal systems (OSS) can be utilized: (1) if the appropriate Idaho Health District is notified and a permit is issued; and (2) the project proponent registers the OSS with IDWR as well as the Health District and pays any applicable State registration fees.

In addition, facilities that do not have connections to a POTW will not be allowed to connect garage bay and other floor/shop drains to an OSS. The use of Best Management Practices allows for an alternative to garage bay and other drains, for example, using a sloped garage bay and holding tanks.

3. Potable Water

Whenever feasible, connections to a community water supply must be made. In cases where connections to a community water system cannot be made, a private well may be used to supply potable water if: (1) the appropriate Idaho Health District is notified; (2) water is tested for contaminants, such as bacteria and nitrate, and the levels of detected contamination are within the levels set by the National Drinking Water Regulations; and (3) all applicable pollution prevention techniques are used to protect the private well from contamination.

4. Underground Storage Tanks

All underground storage tank (UST) systems must meet the federal UST performance standards as specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 280, Subpart B. These performance standards cover proper tank and pipe design and construction, spill and

overfill equipment operating specifications, and proper installation procedures. In addition, all UST owners/operators must: (1) register with the IDEQ by completing the Notification for Underground Storage Tanks Form; (2) comply with Subpart D of the Federal UST Regulations, which require that leak detection procedures be performed once petroleum products or other regulated hazardous substances are added to the tanks, (3) obtain an approved financial responsibility mechanism, in accordance with Subpart H of the Federal UST regulations, prior to putting the UST system into service. This mechanism will ensure that clean-up funds will be made available if/when needed to mitigate ground and drinking water or soil contamination.

In the event that UST(s) require permanent closure, all UST owner/operators must: (1) submit a closure notification form to IDEQ at least thirty (30) days prior to beginning tank closure; (2) check with the local fire department thirty (30) days prior to tank closure regarding a closure permit for any tank out of service for more than one year; (3) follow closure procedures as outlined in EPA regulations (40 CFR 280.71); (4) determine whether the tank and/or the tank sludge is hazardous waste and consider proper disposal options; (5) perform a site assessment; (6) immediately notify the local fire department and IDEQ within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery of soil or ground water contamination; (7) maintain records that are capable of demonstrating compliance with the site assessment requirements under the federal UST regulations, and (8) give careful consideration to the reuse of USTs that have been used to store petroleum or hazardous chemicals. For more information regarding State specific UST or leaking underground storage tank (LUST) closure requirements, the Regional IDEQ office should be contacted.

5. Community Water System Improvement

Communities requesting federal financial assistance for new or improved water systems must participate in the State of Idaho Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. Since all community water systems will be receiving a complete Source Water Assessment by IDEQ, the community water system must incorporate the use of relevant non-regulatory and/or regulatory approaches to protect its drinking water supply in order to receive federal funds for water system improvement projects.

DEFINITIONS:

Aquifer: Geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or a spring. Aquifer in this Memorandum refers to the Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie, Lewiston Basin, and Eastern Snake River Plain aquifers.

Commitment of federal financial assistance: A written agreement entered into by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government to provide financial assistance as defined under "Federal financial assistance" below. Renewal of a commitment which the issuing agency determines has lapsed shall not constitute a new commitment unless the Regional Administrator determines that the project's impact on the aquifer has not been previously reviewed under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The determination of a Federal agency that a certain written agreement constitutes a commitment shall be conclusive with respect to the existence of such a commitment.

Federal financial assistance: Any financial benefits provided directly as aid to a project by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal government in any form, including contracts, grants, and loan guarantees. Actions or programs carried out by the Federal government itself (for example, dredging performed by the Army Corps of Engineers) do not

involve Federal financial assistance. Actions performed for the Federal government by contractors (for example, construction of roads on Federal lands by a contractor under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management) should be distinguished from the contracts entered into specifically for the purpose of providing financial assistance, and will not be considered programs or actions receiving Federal financial assistance. Federal financial assistance is limited to benefits earmarked for a specific program or action and directly awarded to the program or action. Indirect assistance, e.g., in the form of a loan to a developer by a lending institution which in turn receives Federal assistance not specifically related to the project in question is not Federal financial assistance under Section 1424(e). When in doubt, EPA will consult with EPA Region 10, Office of Regional Counsel.

Impervious area: An impermeable surface, such as a parking lot or rooftop, that is covered with materials, such as concrete, asphalt, shingles, or tile, which prevent the infiltration of water into the soil.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. MCLs are listed in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 CFR 141).

Significant hazard to public health: Any level of contamination which causes or may cause the aquifer to exceed any maximum contaminant level (MCL) set forth in the promulgated National Primary Drinking Water Regulations at any point where the water may be used for drinking purposes or which may otherwise adversely affect the health of persons, or which may require a public water system to install additional treatment to prevent such adverse effect.

Shallow Injection Well: Devices that are designed to emplace storm and surface water run off directly into the subsurface, also known as french drains, trench drains, dry wells, and sumps.

Sole Source Aquifer (SSA): An aquifer or aquifer system that supplies 50% or more of the drinking water for a given service area, with no reasonably available alternative sources should the aquifer become contaminated.

Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act is the statutory authority for the SSA Protection Program.

Stream Flow Source Area: Recharge area of the designated Sole Source Aquifer.

Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMPs): Structural devices that temporarily store, treat, and dispose storm and surface water run off to remove pollutants, recharge ground water, and reduce flooding.

Underground Storage Tank (UST): Any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, with a volume (including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto) of ten (10) percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. Farm or residential tanks with a volume of 1100 gallons or less used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes and tanks used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises are exempt from the Federal UST rules and regulations.

CONTACT DIRECTORY:

1. **Storm Water and/or Shallow Injection Wells:**
Idaho Department of Water Resources - Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program (Permitting and Registration)
2. **Onsite Sanitary Wastewater Treatment and Disposal:**
Idaho Health Districts (Permitting) or Idaho Division of Environmental Quality - State Office (Technical Assistance) or Idaho Department of Water Resources - UIC Program (Technical Assistance)

3. **Private Wells:**
Idaho Division of Environmental Quality - Regional Offices (Technical Assistance) and/or Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts - Home*A*Syst Project (Technical Assistance)
4. **Public Wells:**
Idaho Division of Environmental Quality - State Office (Permitting)
5. **Underground Storage Tanks:**
EPA - Idaho Operations Office (Registration)
6. **Leaking Underground Storage Tanks:**
Idaho Division of Environmental Quality - Regional Offices
7. **State Source Water Assessment and Protection Program:**
Idaho Division of Environmental Quality - State Office (Approvals) or Idaho Rural Water Association (Technical Assistance)
8. **Ground Water Protection on Indian Lands:**
EPA - Seattle Regional Office - Sole Source Aquifer Protection Program (Approvals and/or Technical Assistance)

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 10

Seattle Regional Office: (206) 553-1200 or (800) 424-4372
Idaho Office: (206) 553-1200 or (800) 424-4372

Idaho Association of Conservation Districts

Home*A*Syst Project: (208) 338-4321

Idaho Department of Water Resources

State Office: (208) 327-7900

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality

State Office: (208) 373-0502
Coeur d'Alene Regional Office: (208) 769-1422
Lewiston Regional Office: (208) 799-4370
Boise Regional Office: (208) 373-0550
Twin Falls Regional Office: (208) 736-2190
Pocatello Regional Office: (208) 236-6160
Idaho Falls Regional Office: (208) 528-2650

Idaho Rural Water Association

State Office: (208) 743-6142

PRIMARY PROGRAM CONTACTS:

The following agency representatives will be responsible for maintaining communications as to procedures and activities of their respective agencies. The liaison officers are:

EPA: Manager
Ground Water Protection Unit
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue, OW-137
Seattle, WA 98101
1-800-424-4372

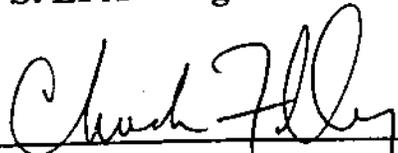
RD: State Environmental Coordinator
(Idaho) U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development
9173 West Barnes, #A1
Boise, ID 83709-1555
(208) 378-5619

MOU AMENDMENT PROCEDURES:

This Memorandum of Understanding is subject to revision upon receiving a letter from a signatory agency to modify the conditions and/or terms understood by this MOU. Upon concurrence from the signatory agencies to modify the conditions and/or terms of this MOU, the subject letter will be recognized as an Addendum to this MOU.

SIGNATURES:

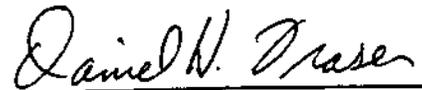
U. S. EPA - Region 10

for 

Chuck Clarke
Regional Administrator

9-1-99
Date

U.S.D.A - Rural Development - Idaho State Office

for 

Loren A. Nelson
State Director

8-27-99
Date

Version 7.0 - August 9, 1999

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Appendix 4
Agency Contact List

STATE AGENCY CONTACTS

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1445 N. Orchard
Boise ID 83706
Phone (208) 373-0550
Fax: (208) 373-0287

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

909 First Ave., 5th Floor
Seattle, WA 98104
Phone: (206) 220-4261
Fax: (206) 220-4160

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Federal Regional Center
130-228th St. SW
Bothell, WA 98021
Phone: (425) 487-4600

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - GENERAL

Region 10
1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101
Phone: (206) 553-1200
Phone: (800) 424-4EPA

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1387 S. Vinnell Way
Boise, ID 83709
Phone: (208) 373-3889

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Dennis Porter
700 W. State Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0093
Phone: (208) 334-2470
Fax: (208) 334-2631

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

322 E. Front Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098
Phone: (208) 287-4800
Fax: (208) 287-6700

IDAHO FISH & GAME

600 S. Walnut Street
P.O. Box 25
Boise, ID 83712
Phone: (208) 334-3700
Fax: (208) 334-2114

IDAHO STATE HISTORIC SOCIETY

Travis Pitkin
Curator of Archaeology
210 Main Street
Boise, ID 83702
Phone: (208) 334-3847
travis.pitkin@ishs.idaho.gov

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER

Susan Eastman
1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 900
Mailstop OWW-136
Seattle, WA 98101
Phone: (206) 553-6249

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

1601 Lind Avenue SW.
Renton, WA 98057
Phone: (800) 220-5715
Phone: (425) 227-2001

REGIONAL AGENCY CONTACTS

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- Coeur d'Alene
2110 Ironwood Pkwy.
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
Phone: (208) 769-1422
Fax: (208) 769-1404
- Idaho Falls
900 N. Skyline, Suite B
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Phone: (208)528-2650
Fax: (208) 528-2695
- Lewiston
1118 "F" Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
Phone: (208) 799-4370
Fax: (208) 799-3451
- Pocatello
444 Hospital Way, #300
Pocatello, ID 83201
Phone: (208) 236-6160
Fax: (208) 236-6168
- Twin Falls
650 Addison Avenue West
Suite 110
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Phone: (208) 736-2190
Fax: (208) 736-2194

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

- Field Office
1301 E. Main Street
Suite 7
Salmon, ID 83467
Phone: (208) 756-6644
- Western Region
2735 Airport Way
Boise, ID 83705
Phone: (208) 334-2190
Fax: (208) 334-2348
- Northern Region
7600 Mineral Drive
Suite 100
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: (208) 762-2800
Fax: (208) 762-2819
- Southern Region
650 West Addison Ave.
Suite 500
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Phone: (208) 736-3033
Fax: (208) 736-3037
- Eastern Region
900 N. Skyline Drive
Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Phone: (208) 525-7161
Fax: (208) 525-7177

IDAHO FISH & GAME

- Panhandle Region
2885 W. Kathleen Ave.
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: (208) 769-1414
Fax: (208) 769-1418
- Clear Water Region
3316 16th Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
Phone: (208) 799-5010
Fax: (208) 799-5012
- Southwest Region
3101 S. Powerline Rd.
Nampa, ID 83686
Phone: (208) 465-8465
Fax: (208) 465-8467
- McCall Subregion
555 Deinhard Lane
McCall, ID 83638
Phone: (208) 634-8137
Fax: (208) 634-4320
- Magic Valley Region
324 S. 417 E.
Suite 1
Jerome, ID 83338
Phone: (208) 324-4359
Fax: (208) 324-1160
- Southeast Region
1345 Barton Road
Pocatello, ID 83204
Phone: (208) 232-4703
Fax: (208) 233-6430
- Upper Snake Region
4279 Commerce Circle
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
Phone: (208) 525-7290
Fax: (208) 523-7604
- Salmon Region
99 Hwy. 93 N.
PO Box 1336
Salmon, ID 83467
Phone: (208) 756-2271
Fax: (208) 756-6274

U. S. FOREST SERVICE (NATIONAL FORESTS)

- Boise
1249 S. Vinnell Way
Suite 200
Boise, ID 83709
Phone: (208) 373-4227
- Caribou-Targhee
Curlew Grasslands
1405 Hollipark Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
Phone: (208) 524-7500
- Salmon-Challis
1206 S. Challis Street
Salmon, ID 83467
Phone: (208) 756-5100
- Clear Water
Rick Brazell, Supervisor
12730 Highway 12
Orofino, ID 83544
Phone: (208) 476-4541
- Idaho Panhandle
3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: (208) 765-7223
- Nez Perce
104 Airport Road
Grangeville, ID 83530
Phone: (208) 983-1950
Fax: (208) 983-4099
- Payette
800 West Lakeside Ave.
McCall, ID 83638
Phone: (208) 634-0700
- Sawtooth
2647 Kimberly Road E.
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Phone: (208) 737-3200
Fax: (208) 737-3236

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

- Eastern Idaho
4425 Burley Dr.
Suite A
Chubbuck, ID 83202
Phone: (208) 237-6975
Fax: (208) 237-8213
- Northern Idaho
11103 E. Montgomery Dr.
Spokane, WA 99206
Phone: (509) 891-6839
Fax: (509) 891-6748
- State Office
1387 S. Vinnell Way
Suite 368
Boise, ID 83709
Phone: (208) 378-5243
Fax: (208) 378-5262

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

- Walla Walla Office
201 N. 3rd Ave.
Walla Walla, WA 99362
Phone: (509) 527-7150
Fax: (509) 527-7823
- Coeur d'Alene Office
2065 W. Riverstone Dr.
Suite 201
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
Phone: (208) 376-1558
- Boise Office
10095 Emerald Street
Boise, ID 83704
Phone: (208) 345-2155
Fax: (208) 345-2968
- Idaho Falls Office
900 N. Skyline Dr.
Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Phone: (208) 522-1645
Fax: (208) 522-2994

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

- Boise District
3948 Development Ave.
Boise, ID 83705
Phone: (208) 384-3300
Fax: (208) 384-3326
- Coeur d'Alene District
3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: (208) 769-5000
Fax: (208) 769-5050
- Idaho Falls District
1405 Hollipark Dr.
Idaho, ID 83401
Phone: (208) 524-7500
Fax: (208) 524-7505
- Twin Falls District
2536 Kimberly Rd.
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Phone: (208) 735-2060
Fax: (208) 735-2076

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

- Boise Office
10095 W. Emerald
Boise, ID 83704
Phone: (208) 378-5696
- Grangeville Office
102 N. College Street
Grangeville, ID 83530
Phone: (208) 983-3859
- Salmon Office
1206 S. Challis Street
Salmon, ID 83467
Phone: (208) 756-5100

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

- Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Jill Maria Wagner, Ph.D
PO Box 408
Plummer, ID 83851
Phone: (208) 686-1572
Fax: (208) 686-1901
jwagner@cdatribe-nsn.gov
- Nez Perce Tribe
Patrick Baird
PO Box 305
Lapwai, ID 83540
Phone: (208) 621-3851
Fax: (208) 843-7419
keithb@nezperce.org
- Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Marcia Pablo
42487 Complex Boulevard
Pablo, MT 59855
Phone: (406) 675-2700 x1077
marciap@cskt.org

CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM CONTACTS

- Shoshone-Paiute Tribe
Ted Howard, Director
PO Box 219
Owyhee, NV 89832
Phone: (208) 759-3199 x243
Fax: (775) 757-2219
howard.ted@duckvalley.org
- Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
Josie Shottanana
PO Box 1269
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
Phone: (208) 267-3519
Fax: (208) 267-2960
josie@kootenai.org
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Carolyn Boyer Smith,
Coordinator
PO Box 306 Pima Dr.
Fort Hall, ID 83203
Phone: (208) 478-3707
Fax: (208) 237-0797
- Kalispel Tribe
Kevin Lyon, Archeologist
PO Box 39
Usk, WA 99180
Phone: (509) 445-1147
Fax: (509) 445-1705
kjlyons@knrd.org
- Northwest Band Shoshone Tribe
Patti Timbimboo
862 S. Main Street, Suite 6
Brigham City, UT 84302
Phone: (435) 734-2286 x13
Fax: (435) 734-0424
ptimbimboo@nwbshoshone-nsn.gov
- Burns-Paiute General Council
Kenton Dick, Manager
HC-71 100 Pasigo Street
Burns, OR 97720
Phone: (541) 573-2088
Fax: (541) 573-2422

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/contact/field_contacts.html

- County
- Name
- Address
- Phone

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Appendix 5

Agency Contact-Intergovernmental Review,
Combined Sample Letter

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Address

SUBJECT: (1) Notification of Intent to Apply For Federal Assistance; Request for Intergovernmental Review/Comments in Accordance With Executive Order 12372 (2) Environmental Information Screening

Intergovernmental Review

(1) The xxx has applied to USDA, Rural Development for financial assistance to develop the project described on the enclosed copy of the Application for Federal Assistance. Federal Executive Order 12372 requires that State and local governments be given an opportunity to review and comment on projects applying for federal assistance.

In order to comply with the requirements of Federal Executive Order 12372, the following information is provided for your review and comment:

1. Copy of Standard Form 424, "Application for Federal Assistance."
2. Project map showing the geographic location of the project, the proposed improvements and the service area.
3. Brief description of proposed project with a cost estimate.
4. Federal agency name and address to send comments to is USDA-Rural Development, xxx

Please provide your comments, on the enclosed comment sheet, for this proposed project within 30-days of the date of this letter to the USDA, Rural Development address listed above.

Environmental Screening

(2) On behalf of the xxx, we are seeking information from your agency regarding any known environmental issues that might be affected from a project currently applying for USDA, Rural Development funds. We do anticipate this project will be "categorically excluded" because the improvements will take place on land that was used for pasture; there are no wetlands adjacent or on the project site; plant life will not be disrupted; and, the footings for the proposed school building will be at three feet below grade.

If you have any questions regarding the proposed project, please contact Loraine Buckley 201-0762.

Sincerely,

Attachments

cc: USDA, Rural Development Area Office xxx

Type of Action	Public Notice Requirements				Private Party Notifications	Landowner Notifications	FONSI to File
	Standard EA Notice (Notice of Availability) or Draft FONSI	Preliminary Notice	Final Notice	FONSI or Final FONSI			
1940-G - CF, RHS & RBS Projects		30 Days (from last day of publication)	15 Days (from last day of publication)				
Catex	n/a	No	No	No	No	If the proeject may have an effect on adjacent landowners,	No
Class I	n/a	Yes, if Important Farmland, Prime Forest Lands, Prime Rangeland, Wetlands, Floodplains or Cultural Resources are affected.	Yes, if Wetlands or Floodplains are impacted.	No	Yes, if facilities will be located in a Wetland or Floodplain.	If the proeject may have an effect on adjacent landowners,	Yes
Class II	n/a	Yes, if Important Farmland, Prime Forest Lands, Prime Rangeland, Wetlands, Floodplains or Cultural Resources are affected.	Yes*, if Wetlands or Floodplains are impacted.	Yes*	Yes, if facilities will be located in a Wetland or Floodplain.	If the proeject may have an effect on adjacent landowners,	Yes
1794 - Water & Wastewater Projects		30 Days (from initial publication)	0 to 15 Days (from initial publication)				
Catex w/ Report	No	Yes, if Important Farmland, Wetlands, Floodplains or Cultural Resources are affected. Integrate Preliminary Notice into EA Notice.	Yes, if preliminary notice is published.	No	Yes, if facilities will be located in a Floodplain.	If the proeject may have an effect on adjacent landowners,	No
Environmental Assessments (EA)	Yes	Yes, if Important Farmland, Wetlands, Floodplains or Cultural Resources are affected. Integrate Preliminary Notice into EA Notice.	Yes*, if preliminary notice is published.	Yes*	Yes, if facilities will be located in a Floodplain.	If the proeject may have an effect on adjacent landowners,	Yes

*Final and FONSI notices can be combined.

7/11/2006

